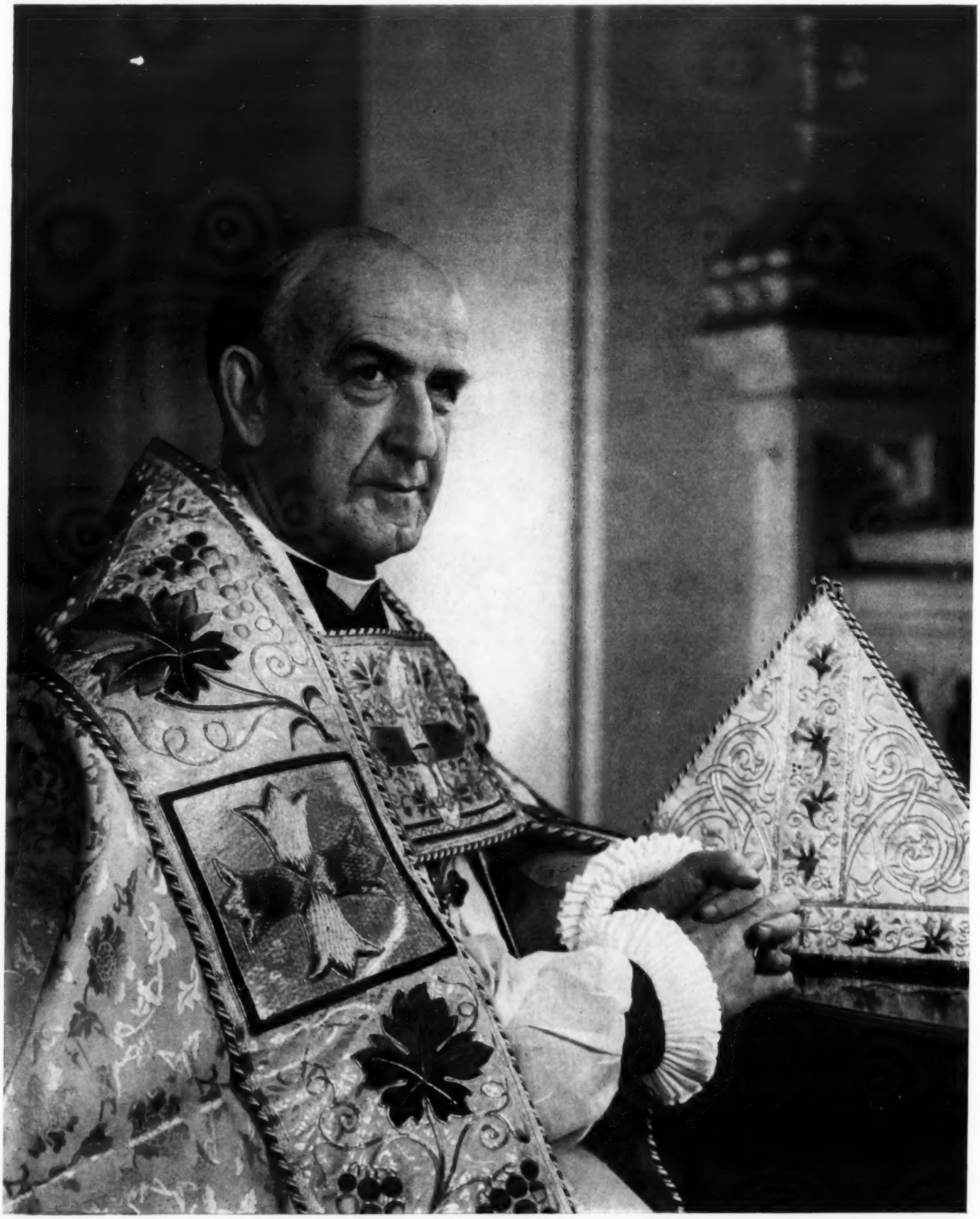
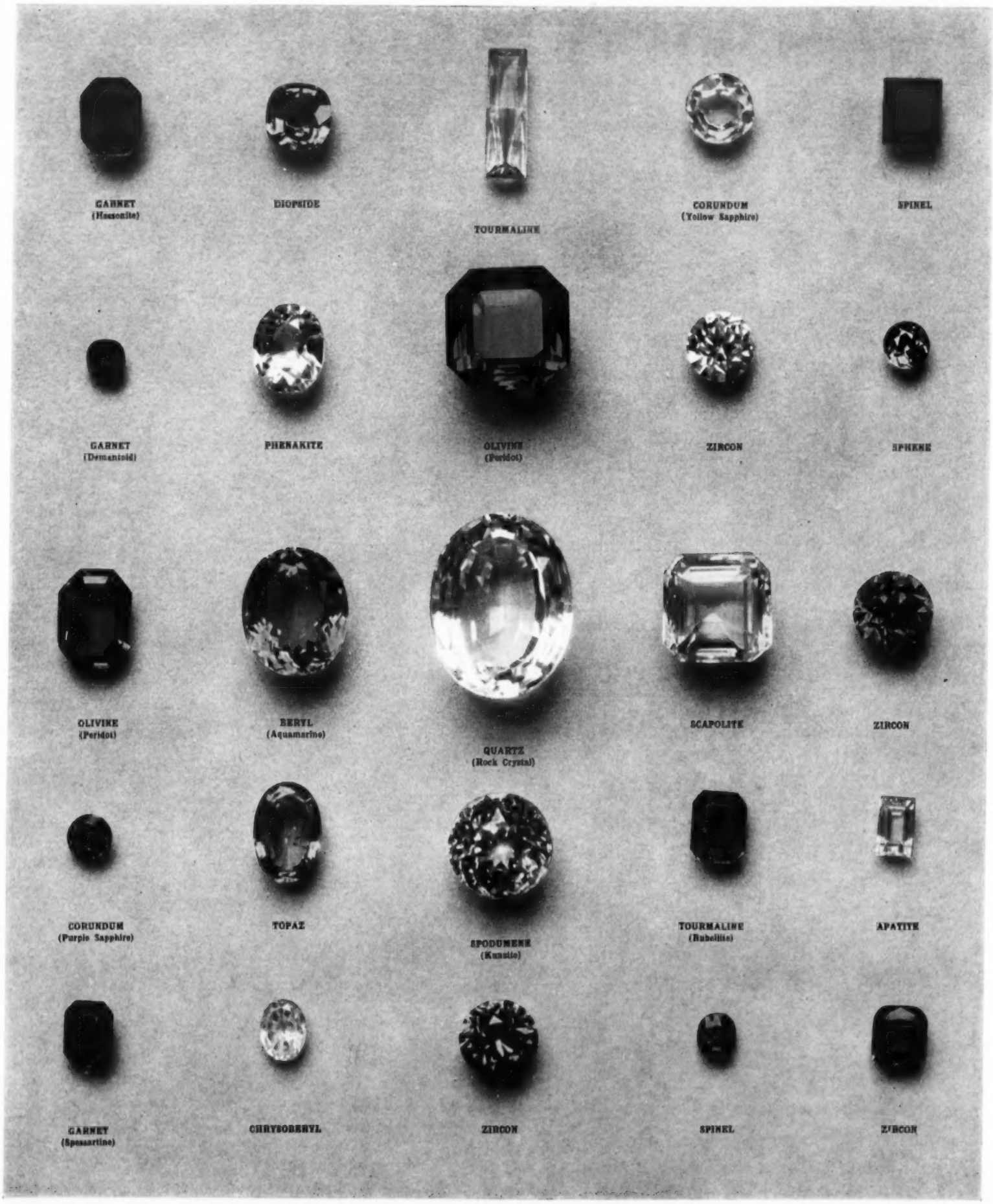


THE PRIMATE OF ALL ENGLAND: HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

The Lord Primate of All England, the Archbishop of Canterbury, has the immemorial right to crown our Sovereigns, and thus, when Queen Elizabeth II. is crowned next year, the Most Rev. the Rt. Hon. Geoffrey Francis Fisher, Archbishop of Canterbury, will be the consecrating prelate. Born in 1887, he is the younger son of the late Rev. H. Fisher, Rector of Higham-on-the-Hill, Nuneaton. He was Assistant Master, Marlborough College, 1911-14, Headmaster of Repton School, 1914-32, Bishop of Chester, 1932-39, and Bishop of London, 1939-45. His elder brother is Bishop of Natal. The Archbishop and Mrs. Fisher plan to spend a summer holiday in the United States as guests of the presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America. The Primate does not propose to undertake any engagements until just before he leaves America. He will then preach at Trinity Church, Boston, and will address the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Exclusive Colour Photograph by Karsh of Ottawa.



BEAUTY THAT DOES NOT FADE—THE SPLENDOUR, COLOUR AND VARIETY OF MINERALS USED AS GEMS

Diamond, *ruby*, *sapphire* and *emerald* are universally recognised and prized as precious stones, but there are many other gemstones which possess the three necessary attributes of durability, beauty and rarity. A selection of these, reproduced here and on the facing page, are part of the national collections exhibited in the Geological Museum, South Kensington. Durability is essential so that the beauty may last unimpaired. The mineral *fluorspar*, for example, occurs in many beautiful colours, but finds little use in jewellery. Its hardness is low and if it were mounted in a ring it would rapidly become scratched or shattered. Beauty is also a necessary attribute of a gemstone, and may depend largely upon fine colour, as in some *garnets* and *tourmalines*, or upon some property such as "fire," as in the rare *sphene*, or the green garnet (*demantoid*); or upon some special optical effect, as in *opal* or *moonstone*. The cause of the colour of gemstones has been sought for many centuries, but even to-day much has still to be learnt. In some stones, such as *peridot*, of which one of the finest examples known is illustrated, the colour is an essential quality of the mineral. Other species, however, are often colourless when pure, and only take on their attractive colour when traces of impurity are present. *Beryl* is an example of this: the blue variety *aquamarine* and the greenish variety are shown here, but the stone may also appear in several other colours, including the deep green *emerald*. An unusual property sometimes displayed by *tourmaline* is a variegated coloration, part of the stone being, perhaps, pink and part green, thus reflecting small changes in the chemical comp
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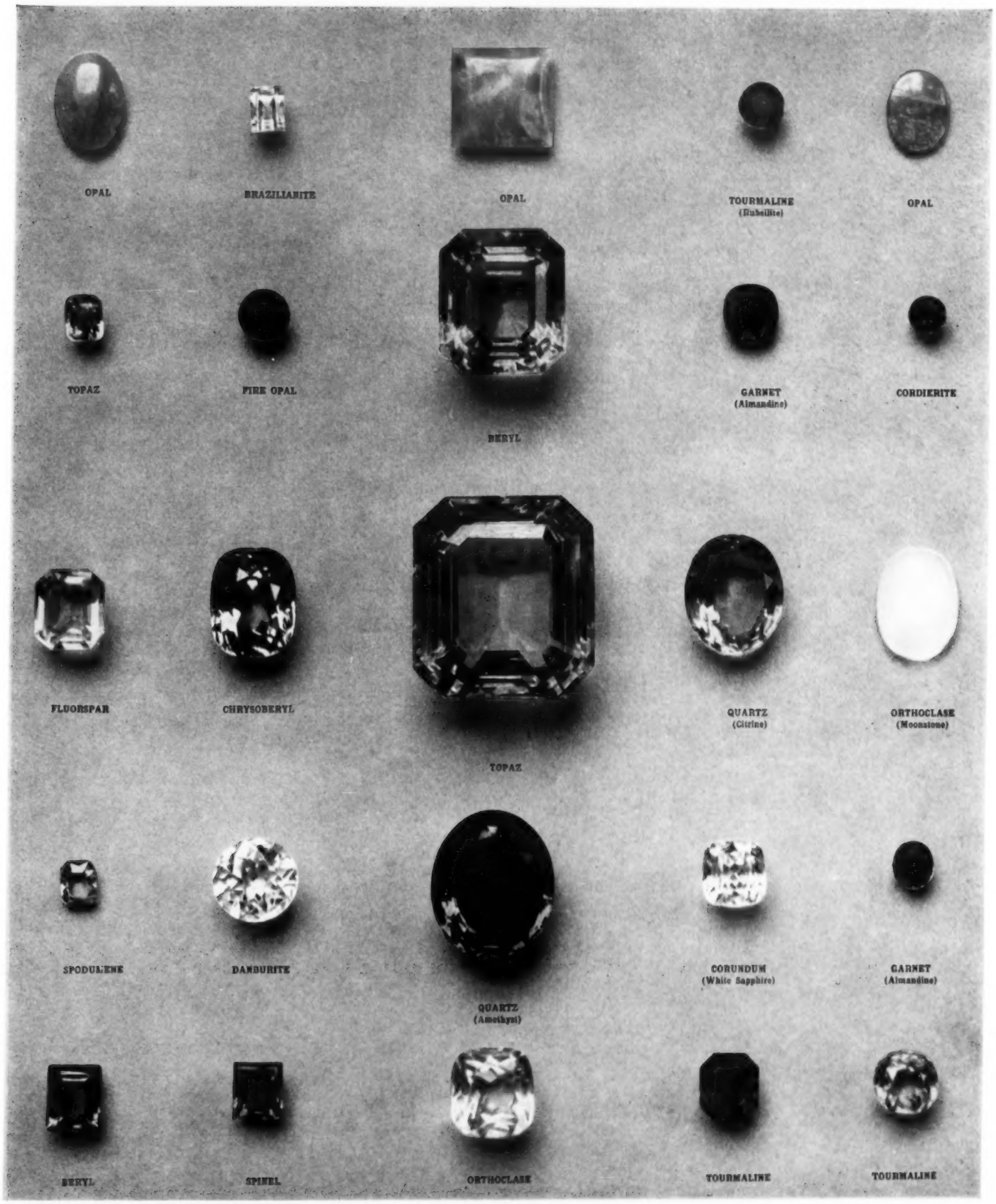
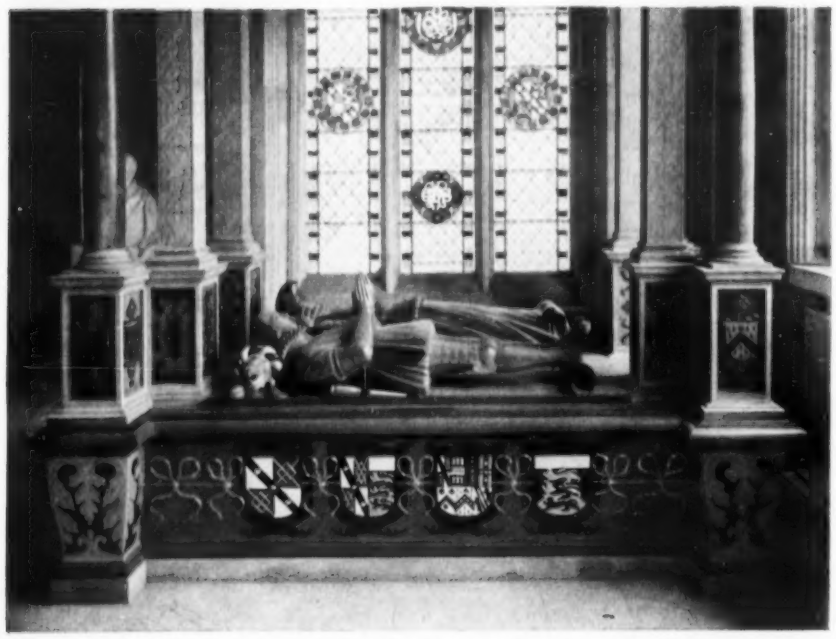


AS GEMSTONES: A SELECTION FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE GEOLOGICAL MUSEUM IN LONDON.

composition. The colours of some stones can be improved by suitable treatment. Nearly all the deep greenish-blue *zircons* on the market to-day have been artificially heated and were originally a shade of brown. By varying the conditions of heating colourless zircons may also be prepared. Few gemstones reveal their greatest beauty until they have been cut and polished. Many different styles of cutting, some of which are shown here, have been evolved through the centuries, and are designed to bring out the effect of the particular property which makes the stone attractive. In the *brilliant* cut latent "fire" is enhanced. The blue zircon is cut in this style. The *trap* or *step* cut permits variation in the thickness of the stone, and hence in the depth of colour. The *spessartine* exemplifies this style and its effect. For stones requiring a rounded surface, the ancient *cabochon* cut is retained. It enables special effects to be displayed, such as the delicate sheen shown by *moonstone*. The third prerequisite of a gemstone is *rarity*, which plays perhaps the most important part in determining the value. An interesting instance of the effect upon the market value was afforded by the introduction of artificially manufactured (synthetic) stones in the early years of this century; although they were for all practical purposes identical with genuine stones, the synthetics commanded only a very small fraction of the value of the natural gems. Some stones, however, are so uncommon that they have no regular market price. Among those shown here are *phenakite*, *scapolite*, *danburite* and *brazilianite*, only discovered in 1945 and named after the country of its origin.

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND MUSEUM.

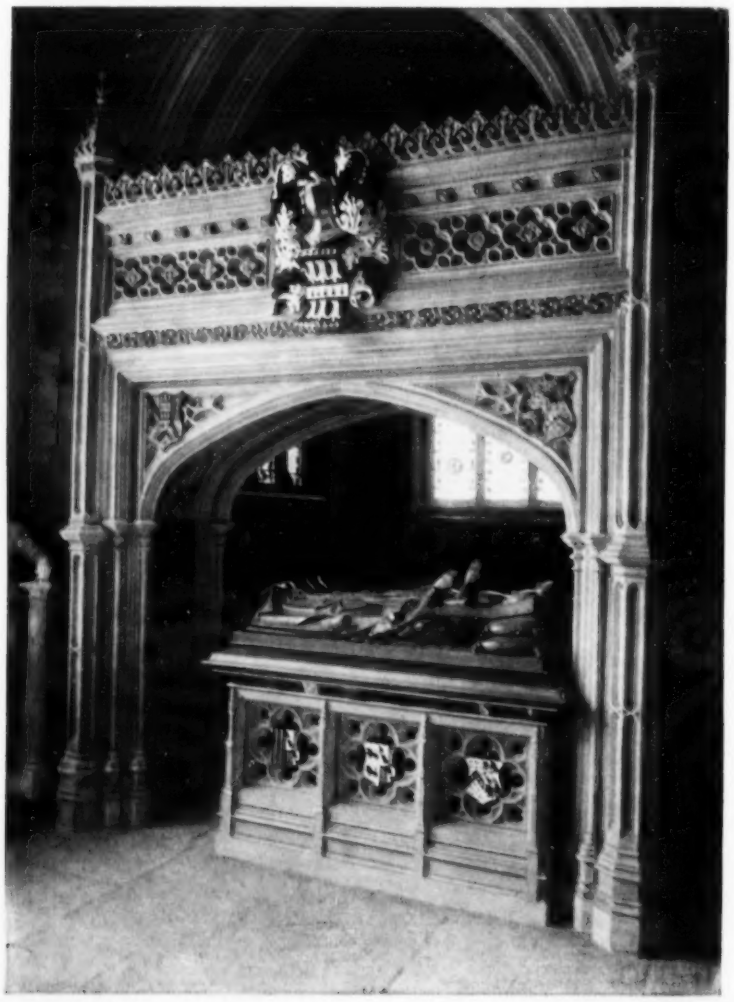
RESTORED TO THEIR PRISTINE SPLENDOUR: THE REMARKABLE SPENCER MONUMENTS.



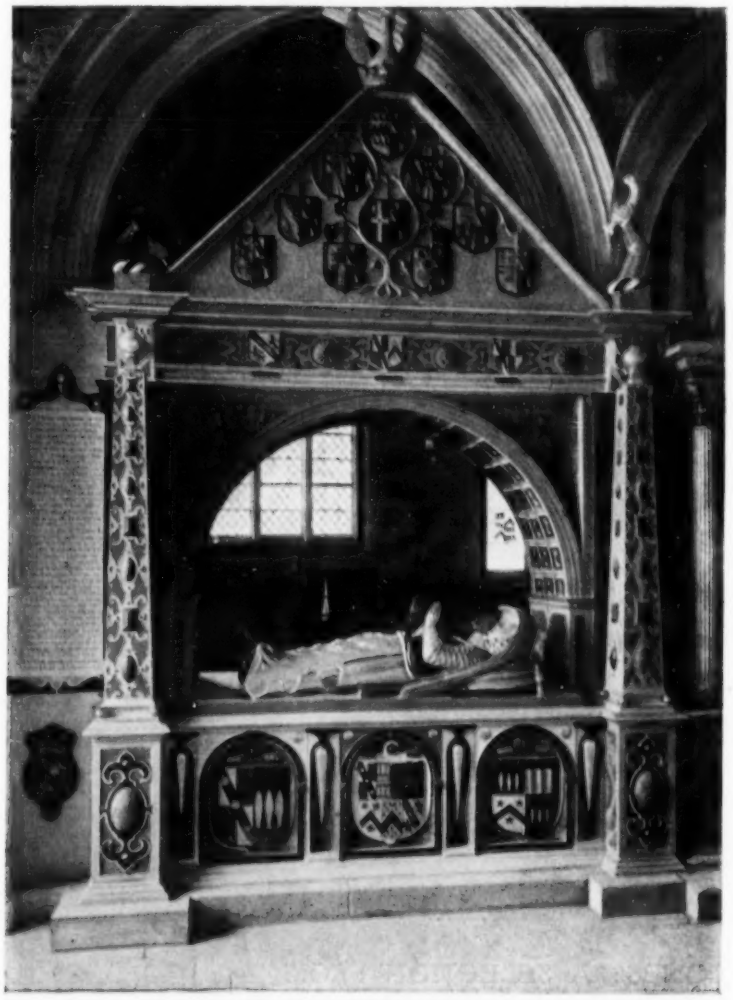
TOMB OF SIR JOHN SPENCER (d. 1599 ; m. MARY CATELIN), BY JASPER HOLYMANS, OF BURTON-ON-TRENT, IN TOTTENHOE STONE. THE SOUTH PANEL HAD FLAKED AND HAD TO BE RE-CARVED AND REPAINTED.

TOMB OF THE FIRST BARON SPENCER OF WORMLEIGHTON, m. MARGARET WILLOUGHBY, WHO PREDECEASED HIM BY THIRTY YEARS, AND WHOSE COUNTERPANE OR COVERLET, WORKED WITH HERALDIC MOTIFS, IS UNIQUE ; THIS IS ALSO BY HOLYMANS.

THE tombs of the Spencer family in Great Brington Church, Northants, are exceptionally fine. The present Earl Spencer, who has brought great knowledge to the care of his famed collection of works of art at Althorp, recently turned his attention to the preservation of these monuments. He has had the dilapidated and flaked stonework re-carved and the monuments retouched where necessary by Mr. J. T. Reynolds and Mr. R. A. Simmons, both of Northampton, respectively working under his [*Continued below.*



TOMB OF SIR JOHN SPENCER (d. 1522 ; m. ISABEL GRAUNT). THE PURCHASER OF ALTHORP. HE REBUILT THE CHANCEL AND NORTH CHAPEL.



TOMB OF SIR JOHN SPENCER (d. 1586 ; m. KATHARINE KITSON), BY JASPER HOLYMANS, OF BURTON-ON-TRENT. DAME KATHARINE SPENCER WEARS A RUFF AND FLUTED HOOD.

Continued.]

personal direction. The monuments of Sir John Spencer (d. 1599 ; m. Mary Catelin) and of his father, Sir John Spencer (d. 1586 ; m. Katharine Kitson), are by Jasper Holymans. The attribution by Mrs. Katharine Esdaile is confirmed by a receipt from Holymans, "on account for the works, £50," preserved among the Spencer papers. The first Sir John Spencer (d. 1522 ; m. Isabel Graunt) rebuilt the Chancel and North Chapel. The then rector of Great Brington was Thomas Heritage, and as he was later Surveyor of the King's Works at Westminster, it is reasonable to suppose that he was the architect. The first knight wears plate armour, is bare-headed, and has a scarlet mantle lined with green. Dame Isabel has long hair, and a close, reticulated head-dress with long lappets. Her white bodice surmounts a scarlet robe lined with gold. The immense hoods worn by the effigies of the Spencer ladies are remarkable, and the counterpane or coverlet, worked with heraldic motifs and pulled up stiffly to the waist of the figure of Margaret Spencer (*née* Willoughby), is unique. The heraldry of all the monuments is magnificent. The arms granted to William Spencer in 1504 and the ancient arms of the Despencer family, differenced with three shells, which were later resumed by the Spencers, are to be seen side by side on the monuments.

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